राजस्थान के खान श्रमिक

1316. **श्री शिव चरण सिंह :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में खान श्रमिकों की जिले वार संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, अजमेर, राजस्थान के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले खान श्रमिकों की कुल निश्चित संख्या का अभी तक ज्ञान नहीं है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) धौलपुर, भरतपुर और सवाई माधोपुर जिले के कुल कितने श्रमिक खनन कार्य में लगे हुए हैं और कितने श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी मिल रही है तथा बोनस और भविष्य-निधि की सुविधा प्राप्त करने वाले श्रमिकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Strength of Bonded Labour

1713. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL :
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated number of bonded labourers at the end of 1992 and March, 1993 State-wise ;

(b) what is the total number of bonded labour freed State-wise and the number of beneficiaries under the resettlement scheme, stating the manner in Which they have been rehabilitated ;

(c) what are the reasons for the non-settlement of the remaining bonded labourers ;

(d) whether Government have made any critical review of the resettlement scheme for bonded labour to know the deficiencies, if any ; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof stating the strategy contemplated by Government for the resettlement of the bonded labourers in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (ft) A Statement showing the number of bonded labourers identi-*nxi*, released and rehabilitated as on 31-3-1992 and 31st March, 1993, is annexed *(See* below). To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 6,250 per head is provided for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The pattern of assistance is land based, non-land based or skill/craft based depending upon the aptitude/skill and preference of the beneficiary.

(c) The Bonded labourers are being re-habilitated in a phased manner. Targets are fixed for each State every year in consulta-tion with the State Governments. For the current year (1993-94), a target for the rehabilitation of 2179 bonded labourers has been fixed for seven States viz. A.P., Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) Apart from periodic reviews carried out by the State Governments and fhe Ministry of Labour, Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Com-mission had carried an evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1984. With a view to ensuring that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised to suitably integrate/dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with other anti-poverty and employment programmes viz. IRDP, JRY, TRYSEM, DAWCRA, Special Component Plan for SC & Tribal sub Plan etc., so as to pool and integrate the resources available for the purpose of effective re-habilitation of bonded labourers.

Statement

Bonded Labourers identified, released and rehabilirated as on 31-3-1992 *and* 31st *March,* 1993

Name of the State	No. of bonded labourers identified and released as on		Total number of bonded labourers rehab'litated as on 31-3-1993
	31-3-92	31-3-93	
1. Andhra Pradesh	35934	36289	26478
2. Bihar	12600	12986	11479
3. Karnataka	62708	62708	54078
4. Madhya Pradesh	12615	12804	11814
5. Maharashtra	1382	1382	1300
6. Orissa	49971	49971	46769
7. Rajasthan	7356	7478	5804
8. Tamil Nadu	38803	38836	38813
9. Uttar Pradesh	27489	27489	27469
10. Kerala	823	823	710
11. Haryana	44	544	21
12. Gujarat	64	64	64
TOTAL	2,50,289	2,51,424	2,24,799

New Labour Laws to Generate Employment

1318. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR, be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing new labour laws to generate employment;

(b) if so, what changes are being contemplated to attract more investment including foreign and also to improve productivity ;

(c) whether the unemployment rate which was 23 million at the beginning of Eighth Five Year Plan will be 58 million in 1995 ;
and

(d) if so, what appropriate steps are being taken by Government to reduce unemploy ment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour is formulating a new Industrial Relations Law with the objective of increasing productivity, generating employment and establishing harmonious industrial relations.

(c) and (d) According to the Eighth Plan document as on 1-4-92 backlog of unemployment was estimated to be around 23 million. The projected total number of job seekers during 1992—97 is 50 million.

Employmeat is the thrust area of, the Eighth Five Yew Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for high rate of economic growth combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically, crop-wise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing are the basic elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan.

The Government has established the National Renewal Fund with the objectives of ntoVuJSng sassistance for retraining and redeployment of workers and making available funds for employment generation